



**TEMPORARY RESIDENCE STATUS AND WORKPLACE
VICTIMIZATION: UNCERTAINTY, DEPORTATION, AND
CITIZENSHIP GOAL OF BANGLADESHI IMMIGRANTS IN
SWEDEN**

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Temporary Residence Status and Workplace Victimization: Uncertainty, Deportation, and Citizenship Goal of Bangladeshi Immigrants in Sweden

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Abstract

This study examines the relationship between temporary residence status with workplace victimization that affects the overall lived experience of the Bangladeshi Immigrants in Sweden. It presents how temporary residence status connected to the threat of deportation of the immigrant and make them in a vulnerable condition that influences the perpetrator (employer) to exploit or victimize them economically, physically, and psychologically. In doing so routine activity theory and Marxist view applied to establish the relation and formulate preventive strategies. And depicting the overall scenario the researcher applied a qualitative research method with a semi-structured interview where participant selected through purposive and snowball sampling methods.

The study findings indicate that temporary residence status has almost fifty percent connected to the workplace victimization that stalled individual life extensively and later citizenship and integration process into a new society. However, most of the participants agreed that they accepted this life willingly and around half of the participant have no major issues regarding violations but most of the victimized people didn't imagine that they have to endure this cruel process.

Keywords: Immigrants, temporary residence status, deportation, precarious status, victimization.

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INTRODUCTION

Migration is a global phenomenon since 258 million people in the world are immigrant (UN DESA, 2017) and their contribution to the world economy is remarkable, about 9 percent of world's GDP by 3 percent of the global population (IOM, 2018). The migrant population not only securing their betterment but brings cultural diversity, assisting economic growth by inputting their labor forces and money. But they usually face a new environment with a different culture, unknown job market, language barrier, etc. Therefore, it's not become forthright for persons to integrate into a new society and lead a successful life. Because of different ethnic, religious, the national, and cultural backgrounds, they are subjected to several types of victimization or even in a situation that directly or indirectly influences them to involve in criminal activity. There is a debate in academia about the relationship between immigration and crime, though some studies showed that the immigrant has been overrepresented in crime statistics among western European countries (Solivetti, 2012), including in Sweden (Wikström, 1991; Beckley et al., 2014). The extent the relation with crime and immigration depends on the where they immigrated and the nature, acceptance of the host society and overall integration process but this is undeniable that immigrant status itself a vulnerable status that opens the opportunity of being victimized by an offender in a new society. There are several studies have been conducted based on such immigrant status with criminalization and victimization of the immigrants. But there are very few researchers focuses on the temporary residence status (TRS) with workplace victimization in Sweden. Since these kinds of status involved with deportation fear among the people belongs to this status. The fear of deportation among migrants has recently been intensified due to increased interception between immigration law and criminal law, i.e. rigorous crimmigration laws (Chan 2005; Pratt 2005) and narrowing the scope of appeal and judicial review to overturn administrative decisions regard humanitarian migrants (Fadgen, Charlton, and Kielsingard 2014).

Precarious status and temporary residence status (TRS) both connected closely where TRS refer a person having legal rights to stay in Sweden as a temporary worker, student, co-applicant of a valid residence holder, and refugee applicants (are the participants of the study). And to refer precarious status L. Goldring et al (2009) includes undocumented, staying after visa expires, failed refugee applicant, and non-legal entrance, etc. with above categories but

these categories are not included in this study. And workplace refers only hotel and restaurant and cleaning sector since this sector usually considers as a vulnerable sector since having a lot of loopholes of worker victimization worldwide.

Bangladesh, a densely populated developing country with half of its population is young and due to the shortage of employment inside the country labor migration is very common. According to UN international migration report 2017, Bangladesh is the fifth largest country in supplying international migrants (five million) worldwide. Its' citizen must have a valid visa before entering maximum countries of the world including Sweden. According to Statistiska centralbyrån (SCB), there are around 10,009 Bangladeshi immigrants live in Sweden till December 2018 with different residence status including permanent resident holders. Among the temporary residence permit holders for staying for a longer period, they must hold a valid residence permit that can be obtained either by studying or having a valid job offer or doing business. Some of them entered the country after procuring a work permit and others entered as a student and later join the workforce. It has been published several reports in the media how Bangladeshi citizen have been exploited and victimized by the employer¹. There are some factors working to enhance the scope of such exploitation. For a student studying here is very expensive as they have to pay tuition fees and all expenses are much higher than the native country. So, for keeping their survival and keep their valid residence status a large number target to join the workforce. But due to lack of language and other technical skill they mostly target ordinary job that may not conform to their previous educational background or experience. For this reason, they usually use interpersonal connections rather professional job sites. So, they try to get a job from an ordinary job market including the black market that makes them in a precarious condition. This precarious status is deportable so they always ready to compromise their side to maintain their residence status. To avoid deportation and secure continuous employment, migrant workers accept low pay/wage exploitation even for precarious jobs (Basok, Bélanger, and Rivas 2014) that fall them in a constant stress and bondage job. Because an employer can determine their fate that force more precarious condition and continuation of victimization. Immigrants are not likely to report their victimization of crimes to avoid contact with the law enforcing agencies (Messing et al. 2015) and have less confidence on law enforcing agencies (Becerra et al. 2017).

¹ <https://www.expressen.se/nyheter/arsen-36-utvisas-fick-for-lag-lon/>

Now it's time to scrutinize more elaborately to depict the real scenario of victimization from a criminological point of view. Since many Bangladeshi lived in Sweden and as a researcher, coming from the same background, I targeted this population due to wide access and able to get inside of the situation. And the research findings will certainly find its relevance to similar contexts in connection to other south Asian countries which share a similar cultural and economic background. The study problem I am problematized has not only academic significance but also may help in formulating policy implications both Sweden and Bangladesh.

REVIEW OF RELEVANT LITERATURE

Residence status plays a crucial role in the immigrants' life for being vulnerable where they fail to claim proper rights. Due to war and other economic crisis worldwide, migration becomes a very common phenomenon at the same time national policies has been concern about control, manage and regulate migrant workers mobility. Border control has been applying through scrutinization and criminalization as well as extraterritorial interdiction, detention, and deportation (Cook, 2009; De Genova & Peutz, 2010). This control mechanism force migrant workers to become insecure different migratory legal status sometimes unauthorized one as an illegal immigrant. As a non-citizen increase their vulnerability and power inequality with the employer (Reilly, 2011), migrant and citizen workers (Castles & Kosak, 1973; Piore, 1979). Walia (2010), refers migrant worker as “commodified and exploitable; flexible and expendable” as they are unable to claim their rights as the vulnerability connected to the temporary legal status, and deportation. Deportation is the most terrible word for the migrant workers as they already invested a lot of money and time before and after entering the host country. So, they try to avoid expulsion from a specific country anyway. Many of them have good educational qualifications but, according to Attas, 2000, they often employed to a job in so-called 3D jobs: “dirty, dangerous and/or demanding”. Smith (2007:73) even said it is as “bondage like system” while describing the migrant workers' situation.

Sweden is a welfare state; it adopted several anti-discrimination laws to safeguard of equal treatment irrespective of ethnicity, religion, gender, age, sexual orientation, *etc* in all places. And worker rights are highly valued with up to date Swedish labor market laws and organization working for the native citizen to the migrant workers. Where workers union and Swedish Work Environment Authority (*Arbetsmiljöverket*), both working to ensure the

wellbeing and security of the employees. There are several laws related to worker rights and protections have been in force in Sweden including vacation law (1977), wage law, work environment laws (1977, amended 2014), working duties differs. Act (2002), and more importantly collective agreement between workers union and employer. These laws are enforceable to the employers and an employee can seek remedies within any laws. So, it's very difficult for employers to exploit workers from any rights. However, within the strict laws and policies and implementations, to get support from the proper authority victim must have to report of victimizations or someone on behalf of them, or government authority have to identify the violation during their inspection but the problem is here that unless a person raises their voices there is a very minimum possibility of getting remedies. In addition, residence status in Sweden relates to a job (work permit) and a worker cannot change occupation from where they got the offer of employment within two years of the first permit. There is a substantial risk of exploitation when a work permit is grounded on the employment of a specific employer (Somerville and Walsworth, 2009). Fire from the specific job falls them in jobless situation and a person gets three-month time to manage other job and only managing a job is not enough but this employer must agree to apply work permit for this specific employee that is very hard due to an employer have to maintain specific tasks for example-advertise the position in Swedish job portal for at least 10 working days, giving permanent contract, filling offer of employment and get the comments from the relevant union that a time consuming and that is a clear burden for an employer. Thus, employers usually try to avoid such extra work for an employee unless he need the employee badly. As a result, overall this status leads a person in a deportable condition that increased their vulnerability of being victimized. Though there are good laws and proper remedies but they fail to seek due to this status make them in a situation that influence not to report or seek remedies and many of them have lack of legal and other administrative remedies thus, they barely seek any remedies to the proper authorities. So, they live precarious economic condition with truncated job security, tiny payment and few social benefits and discrimination at the workplace (Pajnik, 2012: 152).

Migrants worker may be fear of raising voice or even they don't know the proper way to claim their rights like Mexican migrant worker in Canada are regularly deprived about their rights as they have lack of knowledge about legal framework and poor communication skills (Basok, 2004). Migrant worker become vulnerable due to the intersection of insecure employment and job insecurity that is connected with non-citizenship (Goldring et al., 2009;

Sharma, 2006). Under the circumstances overlapping happen in an intricate way in the landscape of daily life and a person's "lived experience" of precariousness compounded.

Human rights and other basic rights are applicable to any human including a stateless person. But the scenario of immigrants is different, a relatively large number don't know what right they can avail, and if know but feel reluctant to claim such rights due to avoid further harassment. This situation is vilest in case of undocumented worker where citizenship gives them a framework for attaching universal rights to a person (Bloch, 2010).

Integration is extremely significant of an immigrant. If this process impedes in any step, then the specific individual not only be a sufferer, but also subsequent generation will undergo negative way. As life are linked to generations, there is a good possibility of "antisocial behavior" among the second generation and due to poor parenting and less integration. Wickes & Sydes (2015) refers to criminal involvement are more in the second generation than the first generation. This indicates that this victimization not only affects the first generation itself but later generation indirectly victim of the situation.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The existing theory of criminology may not directly explain the nature, cause and associated consequences of the workplace victimization. But following there are two theories used to establish the relationship between temporary residence status with workplace victimization.

Workplace victimization and exploitation can be explained by routine activity theory (Cohen and Felson, 1979) that has evolved from the theoretical approach of microeconomics that is rational choice theory. People do a cost-benefit analysis to achieve a specific goal that affects their decision-making process. This theory focuses on the features of lawbreaking rather than the characteristics of the criminal. The principal concept of routine activity theory is that when there is a motivated offender, a vulnerable or potential victim and the absence of a capable guardian there is a possibility of victimization. In case of immigrant worker in a deportable condition choose to work in precarious sector increased their vulnerability and there are always some motivated employer want to maximize their profit (rational choice process) anyway no matter they are fulfilling the labor rights or not, just want not to be caught and since the person is vulnerable a large number neither have enough knowledge about the labor laws and rights nor want to contact with any law enforcing agency since they are in a

situation where if they lose job they will be under threat of deportation. Employer of that sector who has bad intentions can exploit or victimize specific foreign worker under the threat of fire that may result in deportation. With explaining the phenomena, the theory can be used to formulate preventive strategy of such crime by enhancing the surveillance by relevant authorities, enhancing rights of the migrants worker by giving them more chance for looking more jobs, and imposing strict sentencing for the violators, etc.

Marx, K., (1847 & 1867) said view of workers exploitation in the capitalist system is the result of unequal bargaining power, not having equal access to the means of production, not having collective ownership, employers are in an advantaged position due to surplus and vulnerable working group, *etc.* And migrant workers are the most potential group in this category to be exploited within the system of exploitation. Here Marxist view can be used to study workplace victimization based on the above characteristics of an immigrant. Migration makes more surplus labor in the precarious sector and gives the opportunity to employers of maximizing more profit in a competitive market.

AIMS OF THE STUDY

This study investigates the victimization, fear of victimization, experiences of Bangladeshi immigrants having temporary residence at the workplace in Sweden. An additional aim is to investigate the consequence of workplace victimization and fear of victimization for this group.

Specific research questions

- How residence status leads to immigrants to workplace victimization?
- To know the nature, and dimension of the victimization.
- If get into troubled what would be the coping mechanism?
- Are immigrants seek legal remedies to the local criminal justice authority?

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

Qualitative research design

Qualitative research is very convenient in drawing and exploring the human experience intensely (Mowat and Swinton, 2006). By considering the nature of the study, qualitative

research methods seemed best suited to reach the purpose of the study. This method aims at providing various in-depth ripostes to areas on interest, for example, as to how and why the chosen research population is restricted to the peripheral labor market category within the Hotel, restaurant, and cleaning sector. Additionally, this design enables the author to carry out the in-depth positive and negative experience of migrant workers in the chosen sector. Moreover, this method is credited with bringing out the inherent accuracy coming from data collection and analysis (Lincoln & Guba 1985).

Population and Sampling

This study represents the migrant worker from Bangladesh having different temporary residence status and working in the hotel, restaurant and cleaning sector. To find out the scenario of the real victimization the author excluded other workers working for another industry or organization from the same country background.

Purposive sampling methods were used to select the appropriate participants. Purposive sampling allows the researcher to establish sound correspondence between study questions and sampling (Bryman, 2004). To be selected as a respondent of the study authors consider some criteria such as the person must working at the defined sector, having temporary residence permit or residence permit expired and applied for new one or extension or asylum seekers working in the sector, or and any other person from same background whose residence permit based on the present job, *etc.* To reach the potential respondents conveniently, researcher used the network already developed by Bangladeshi community through Facebook and other digital web in major cities in Sweden. Getting the research population was not as difficult for the author, as coming from the same origin have good command on every aspects of life including language, culture etc. Accessing information in potential cases need to utilize different sampling strategies (Green and Thorogood, 2009). By considering the nature of the topic in some point, snowball sampling methods utilized to connect other potential participant referred by an interviewee.

Interview guideline and Interview

The interview guideline contained 46 questions developed to accomplish the interviewees (see the attached copy of the interview question; Appendix A). Since this is a qualitative study approach, the author found interviews to be “more” personal and in-depth and more result oriented, as compared to a quantitative study. All interview was conducted with a semi-

structured interview schedule. The decision for using the semi-structured interview method as opposed to a structured or group interview was because of the semi-structured interviews being neither “too open” nor “too restricted” in style, which thought would not only be easier to interpret in the analysis, but also allowed enough “space” for the respondent to develop further, and convenient to “follow up” around certain questions of relevance. Furthermore, the semi-structured interview is much easier to work with and it is known to be most suitable in this type of research. There would be no need to occupy the interviewee for such a long time. It is much well thought-out and focused. It involves much of a dialogue, and it is known to engage the interviewee all through the interview session, thereby allowing them to answer more on their own terms. Basically, the idea of being biased does not come up in the long run. I conducted 10 face-to-face and 5 telephone interviews. The interviews were recorded and transcribed. Because of the long geographical distances of other cities of Sweden, I decided to use telephone interviews – a method that might not affect the results and functioned just as well as face-to-face interviews. Interview continued until getting new information and all designed questions were answered (Kvale and Brinkman’s, 2009). The interviews lasted between 90 and 160 minutes. The important information to be noted that though the interview schedule was prepared in English and it guided the interview from beginning to ending but in reaching more deeper and bring the real understanding whole interview is conducted in Bangla language (mother language of the respondents) and no translator required since the researcher’s mother language also same.

Observation

During the interview process, the researcher used observation methods to utilize the deepness of the situation by observing the facial expression and home situation of the respondent while interviewing.

Analysis

The first step was to read the interview transcripts several times, to obtain a sense of the content as a whole. Each case was studied very deeply from participant himself/herself associated all individuals which “aims to understand a particular case or several cases by looking closely at the details of each” (Babbie, 2013). The text was then condensed into meaning units, in order to gain an in-depth sense of the interviews. Nature and dimensions arising from the data were done by comparison of cases. The similar dimension will put together to develop a particular reality of victimization. And then, the author discussed and

analyzed the condensed meaning units and, finally, consensual theories about the units and the significance of the patterns were arrived at (Braun & Clarke, 2006) and finally kept all data reserved in a drive for final reference.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

Research ethics is a very crucial part of the research, especially when studying and analyzing a vulnerable group. In this study, this matter is taken into consideration from the beginning of the study. After developing the proposal, and questionnaire guideline the researcher discussed the matter with the supervisor and supervisor gave details guideline how to deal with the issue. There was very limited possibility of coming sensitive information if come the possible step was taken into account. It's always been in account the impact of the research upon society and thus in every step of the research from the beginning to final reporting act accordingly. Accumulating information with consent and voluntary participation was mandatory. Hence, before interviews, the respondents were reminded of the purpose of the study and were fully informed of their rights to refuse and withdraw from the study at any time, without any hesitation. They were given advance notice about the overall idea of the study why it is carried out (academic purpose), how their participation is important (but not mandatory) for the study but they have no gain or promise from the researcher, they had given the chance to read carefully the background and aim of the study, even they got the written paper but they got overall brief of the study, if they agree to participate how they feel comfortable to the interview either face to face or telephone, they also informed that they should choose flexible schedule when they could the researcher be there, and also informed about how long a single interview may take. They are recommended that they have no compulsion to answer any questions which they may not have found comfortable with. Full confidentiality and anonymity regarding respondents were maintained (Research Council, 2002). Confidentiality was guaranteed by omitting the respondents' names and identities, where they are working in the recorded and transcribed interviews. More issues like- no name of the hotel or restaurant even what kind of restaurant such as-Indian, Swedish or Thai or any other kind and name of the cleaning industry was not mentioned, for securing the identity and preventing any kind of stereotyping based on the findings. Particular care was taken while approaching the questions since respondents could be traumatic or upset when describing their own victimization.

RESULTS

This chapter presents the findings that came up through the interview process and subsequent data analysis. Core discussion of participants that are most relevant to the subject is presented here by direct quoting to connect how TRS linked to the workplace victimization and that impact overall living standard of an individual and coping mechanism. The individual profile is not be presented here due to ethical and technical reason but for understanding and reaching a personal history more deeply writer use the pen name of the participants.

Victimization

Border in between of victimization and self-achievement

Border plays a crucial role in a Bangladeshi National to enter the precarisation process since a person must have a valid residence permit before arriving in Sweden. Every participant agreed that it is not easy to obtain the permit, the person who has valid job offer or admission offer in an institution may apply and upon meeting all criteria including financial solvency (for students only) then they may get a residence permit for a shorter period ranging from 10 months to 2 years. Most of them invested a large amount of money for just crossing the border and keeping them valid another side (Sweden) of the frontier. Here one participant's story how he overcomes the border:

“Rajesh (pseudonym)-I was desperately looking for a job in Bangladesh but failed to manage one then I started searching something abroad after two and half years of several attempts, I spent around 200,000 SEK equivalent BDT to manage a job and visa in Sweden and I got to inform that I would get permanent residency by working there, can lead a good life. I took the relevant training in the cooking sector and gave money to the specific person and they helped my whole application process and finally, I got a visa to enter here, this was just a starting point, to continue my stay here I always struggling and sacrificing my salary and others benefits”

Among the participants some of them came to Sweden for study, some came here with work permit and some came here for visit. Among them, most of them started a job in the precarious sector and continuing the same tasks for securing their stay here in Sweden.

Maximum participants have the indistinguishable life story. Here is one of them:

“Abdullah (pseudonym) - I came to Sweden for study in 2010 after finishing my study I was looking for a job, but I failed to manage a job relevant to my academic area. I was

desperately looking for one job since my visa was almost about to expire, afterward I contacted with a cleaning company where I was doing a part-time job during my study, owner agreed to give me full-time contract but I had to work when he needed and I had to compromise my salary and I am still continuing this job with great struggle. I was expecting an end of this process but during my second time visa extension after two years the migration office rejected my application, because there was a problem of insurance and salary of mine however that is not my fault but I am suffering and I appealed and my owner arrange new insurance and providing me a better salary now. But I am not sure what would happen next. Passing days with high uncertainty”

Among the participants around half of them feel that border works as a positive way to their life since for securing their stay they tried hard and managed job comparatively in a good place and therefore they are earning handsome wage, have no issue regarding working hours, insurance, working relation with employer, *etc* though they are not fully satisfied since having some issues of physical labor. They think that they are earning money and at the same time they are going to close to have permanent residency in Sweden. From where they can redesign their life journey.

Staying longer periods, deportation and victimization

Experience of every participant is not identical, many of them can manage a good position with better pay and other benefits but some remain in the nastiest one. The basic fact affecting is the more deportable position more defenseless the person is. Below there are two stories that make clear how the deportation status makes a person more vulnerable but if someone managed to arrange a job in a good organization then the role of status remain negligible.

“Rubel (pseudonym)- I started my career in a restaurant and where my salary was lower to the standard. After working six months I got experienced and by this time I have finished the Swedish basic language course (SFI-C) then I searched for a job in the same sector. I got a job in a good restaurant and they paid me well. The owner helped me a lot regarding my work permit. I have enough time and I can support my family well. I am happy that at least there is a good working environment, having good relations with colleagues and getting a good amount at the end”.

“Hena (pseudonym)- After coming here for study, I started a part-time job in a cleaning company, thereafter, I got a job in a restaurant where required less physical activity.

Subsequently, I was happy at the beginning and I was doing good performance, the employer was happy too, later on when my residence permit was going to be finished, I talked with him, he agreed to offer me for a permanent position and I applied from that place for getting work permit, but problem happened when the employer realized that my everything is in his hand he started to give me overload of work and offering me black pay and his behavior changed totally, but I am continuing since I have no options open”

Bondage system and victimization

Most of the participants agreed in a point that migration agency limits their job seeking and joining another place for work, keep them restricting in the same place. All participants have the same experience that they are bound to work with a specific employer for first two years of work permit. But around half of them saved since they managed a good place of working before applying for a residence permit, but rest of the people are the worst sufferer, some of them finished this two-year term, and some still do. Though, there is an option that a person may change the employer and company if he/she can manage a job in another place by maintaining all requirements. If the new employer agrees to apply for them from the first day of joining, then they can move. There was no one found in this category. So, everyone thinks that this system is like a bondage structure, which gave a bad employer to victimize his/her expat employees' more cruel way.

Precarious working condition and negative impact on family

Among the participants, it's evident that happier with the overall conditions of the job helps them to lead more stable personal and family life. Around fifty percent of the migrants are not happy though ranges of satisfaction vary, due to low payment, excessive physical and mental stress, *etc.* consequently the conjugal life becomes more stressful for both and that affect the overall quality of life. Some of the participants said they hardly get free time to play with their kids. When they usually go to work their kids are either in school or sleeping and when they return, they are very tired and have no energy left to play with own kid and most of the time when they return their kids are sleeping. One example story of a participant:

“Kuddus (pseudonym)-I am struggling every moment at workplace, and my wife is very upset on me since I can't buy her a good gift even a bus card for every month as she is going to language school four days a week and the school is about an hour walking distance from my place. My parents are aged they both are sick require money every month for their treatment.

I usually failed to support them financially. Even for a tight working schedule, I can't call them regularly. They sent me here with great hope. I would change the family condition. But I don't know what happens. Everything is beyond my control. I have been waiting for 23 months for getting my visa. After working 13/14 hours a day, I could not sleep at night and I could not even respond to my wife properly because I am always in a tensed condition with my residence status. If I get any negative result what I can do. I already lost my eight years here with good hope if I get permanent residency, I can restructure my career here that is very difficult for me in my country”.

The pathway to permanent status/Temporary legal status, deportation and victimization

From the discussion with the participants, the main point they all highlights are that temporary status may anytime be canceled or not be extended if the person failed to perform certain duties or violate any rules specified by the migration agency. However, many issues related to employer if they make any error the ultimate victim is the employee. There are several cases last few years has been discussed widely that residence permit got rejected due to the mistake of an employer². So, wanted or unwanted error or even slipups from the employer side let the migration agency to reject the TRP and sufferer is an employee. Consequently, this becomes a tool of an employer to keep control over his overseas employees. The participants are always ready to hear the employer command whether the asked duties are within their responsibilities or not. They are bound to go beyond their responsibilities specified their contract. So, until getting the citizenship or permanent residency they are in a vulnerable condition from where everybody passes through continuous tension, fear of deportation and that lead victimization at the job place.

Help-seeking to other agencies

Most of the participants are not a member of the relevant workers union since many of them think it is useless as they never seek any help to the union and need to pay membership fees every month. Some of them are members but they rarely seek help to the work union for their maltreatment.

“Abdul (pseudonym)- If I claim to the union for any form of violations by the employer. If the owner loses in the long run and finally the company gets close, then what happened to me. I will lose my job at the same time; I would have no options to stay here. At least

² <https://www.expressen.se/nyheter/arsen-36-utvisas-fick-for-lag-lon/>

they gave us chance to work, though we are not paid properly, still, I have hope when we get permanent, I have a chance to do more relevant education and build my career in relevant sectors. So, usually, I keep a hundred miles away from such agency.”

There were two participants made complain to the worker union for the violation of the rights, but the union fined a big amount to the owner, but the complainants were the worst sufferer, later the employer creates such situation respondent gave resign from the job. There was no one who claims to the police for any kinds of violations not in the workplace but for other places. But it is evident that no one has been victimized any way outside their workplace for any kind of reason including racial or ethnic or religious reason.

Grievance mechanism

Irrespective of the satisfactory level most of the participant agreed that they have accepted this life willingly to secure the quality future of their kids and family members. So, they take these years as a preparation year or training year for the future. Some of them are very frustrated as they accepted this life but due to the uncertainty and depraved working conditions but at the end, they managed it by talking with family members and friends around them.

DISCUSSION

This section will offer an interpretation of the findings that are obtained from the participants by describing why and how the outcome is relevant to the study and connecting other similar research carried out. This result is the combination of the response collected through a semi-structured interview of fifteen participants working in the targeted sector. The main purpose of the study is to scrutinize the victimization, fear of victimization, and overall experience of Bangladeshi immigrants working in the sector with temporary residence status and additionally it's consequences. To cover the aim it required an in-depth understanding of the targeted group experienced gathered due to their status. Hence, the author found the qualitative research design as the best tool to meet such criteria to bring the issue from a deeper level of human understanding. And this method not only helped methodologically but it offers a good level of validity and reliability that are achieved through conceptualizing as “trustworthiness, rigor, and quality in qualitative paradigm” (Golafshani.N, 2003). Since the qualitative research emphasize to understand and explain the phenomena from "real world setting [where] the researcher does not attempt to manipulate the phenomenon of interest"

(Patton, 2001, p. 39) so it was easier for the author to bring the real scenario with good validity. But the validity and reliability are more suitable for quantitative design and “Credibility, Neutrality or Confirmability, Consistency or Dependability and Applicability or Transferability” work as essential principles for the qualitative approach (Lincoln & Guba, 1985).

As aimed at the victimization relating to the workplace due to temporary residence status was the center focus during the interview process. From the discussion with the participants, the starting point was the entry to Sweden to the present situation. Since this study only focuses on the Bangladeshi immigrants or expats working in the hotel, restaurant and cleaning sector having temporary residence status. Whoever has permanent residency were not included in the study. For most of the participant coming to Sweden after completing all the requirements, which was a major challenge and invested a huge price for it. Since granting a visa and its relevant policies play a crucial role in controlling and restricting movement across borders (Mau et al. 2015). It was not straightforward for most of the respondents to live in Sweden whenever and wherever they wanted, the lengthy process they had to follow to obtain TRP and though it is mentioned in migration website the possible processing time of a single application, there was no certain limit to making a decision, therefore, each applicant got their residence permit after a few months. But it was quite clear when the respondent produced every document is correct before the migration office then the processing time usually low, otherwise, it increased due to scrutinizing the submitted papers again. From that point, their tension and uncertainty began. Among them, they entered in Sweden by work permit, study and visit purposes. Due to political or other reasons some enter as an asylum seeker. Getting an offer for employment before entering Sweden is literally difficult due to language and other technical barriers. Very few arranged who has family members or close relatives already established here or, but they all agreed that someone has expertise in a sector where more people require like- computer science, IT, doctors, etc have good prospects here. Overcoming the border and entry here was not like the reaching goal since they have to maintain certain salary, insurance, etc. for every month according to the law and study permit holder must have to demonstrate economic situation by bank balance as they can maintain themselves during the study periods. Some participants came here to study with limited investment and some invested huge money for tuition fees and brought all money from homeland including living expenses.

Among the participants many of them agreed that due to their volatile residence status employer got the opportunity and victimized them by paying lower than standard, even two of them experienced low payment in cash (black), that is illegal, it not counted as a legal salary without paying tax to the government. Migration agency rejected some participant's second time visa extension for low payment, have not increased the salary in a specified period of the year, no vacation money taken and or insurance is not up to the standard. Around half of the participants have no issues with salary and other necessary payment. From that point of view, it has been clear that both situations are here, people are victimizing monetarily due to their residence status, but a big group still not victimized. From further discussion with the respondents, some indicator of the specific organization makes it clear that where more electronic system maintained for log in/log out (job hours), payment there is a less chance of victimization. If the writer seeks to answer why people from the same group are not victimized within the same country, same law, similar industry, the author need to use the criminological aspect of routine activity theory to economic victimization that offer an explanation for example: some employer (perpetrator) usually seek people who are vulnerable and employ them, since there is a less chance of guardianship by the third party then employer can exploit as they wanted. Marxist view also applicable when an employer wants to maximize their profit by shrinking wage and other benefits of the worker and where they are getting easily labor (surplus labor) who is willing to accept to work for securing his/her stay thus victimization may happen.

Physical and mental stress vary from lower to higher depends on the nature of jobs. According to Canadian OH&S News (2017)— from a survey carried out by the Ontario Federation of Labour (OFL) has found that precarious jobs often have negative outcome both on physical and mental health. This study conducted not only in ordinary labor sector, but it targeted the specific group of workers from the immigrant background and their temporary residence status depends on the job. Most of the respondent responded that they have to take a lot of physical pressure irrespective of payment lower to the higher one. But some responded that due to their unpredictable residence status that is absolutely based on the job they usually take the tasks that required heavy physic to make their employer and manager happy. One-fourth of the participants were very unhappy with their shifting and long hours, fifty percent are neither happy nor invidious they just accepted it, rest of the participant are happy with their shifting and working periods, even they added when they required they can change shift, carry on comfortable working shift, etc. In addition, along with physical and psychological stress some

of the participants are very worried due to their residence status that depends on the proper documentation and proper payment from the company.

To determine the upshot of workplace victimization on the family relationship is complex. However, upon discussion with the participants, it has been clear that family relation depends on the economic solvency, stress less, having free quality time. When there is a constant mental pressure of the job and subsequent deportation including long working tiredness then it affects the family relationship. Among the participants who have no issues regarding salary, the timing of the job, etc they are more calm since they are more confident regarding their residence status extension or getting permanent residency. So, they are leading more stable and good family relations than the rest fifty percent group. The more physical and mental stress more negative relationships with family members including kids (who has). In addition to family relation, few of them said they are constantly failed to attend any program arranged by their friends or family members in Sweden and they are constantly missing program in their home country as well. Hence, they are socially and psychologically isolated from the society and relatives that hamper their coping mechanism and finally integration process in Sweden.

The individual with family members has more opportunity of sharing and getting support from the close people around but this is difficult for a single person. From this study whoever is single they have less economic pressure, comparatively young, have more time to plan for the next, they found more relaxed than married participants. On the other hand, if distressed then single people get depressed soon, some responded that they drink a lot when they find no solution to a problem. One respondent quoted that “*We must accept finite disappointment, but never lose infinite hope*” (Martin Luther King Jr.). Many of them are disappointed with their present situation but still happy that their wife and kids are getting a good environment, proper educations, treatment, etc. Some are frustrated but now they invested a lot there are no options to get back to the country, so they are trying to cope up with anyway. Some mentioned that they usually lose temper with their family members and kids.

Communication with law enforcing agency is very rare, most of them ever complain about any issues to the authority except two and they (two participants) are worst sufferer. So, it's apparent that communication with statutory agencies is very low that increase chance of more victimization, since the employer think that these deportable people are in a vulnerable position and they sporadically report for any kind of violation, so no deterrence effect work on them. According to the deterrence theory of punishment if the punishment is higher than

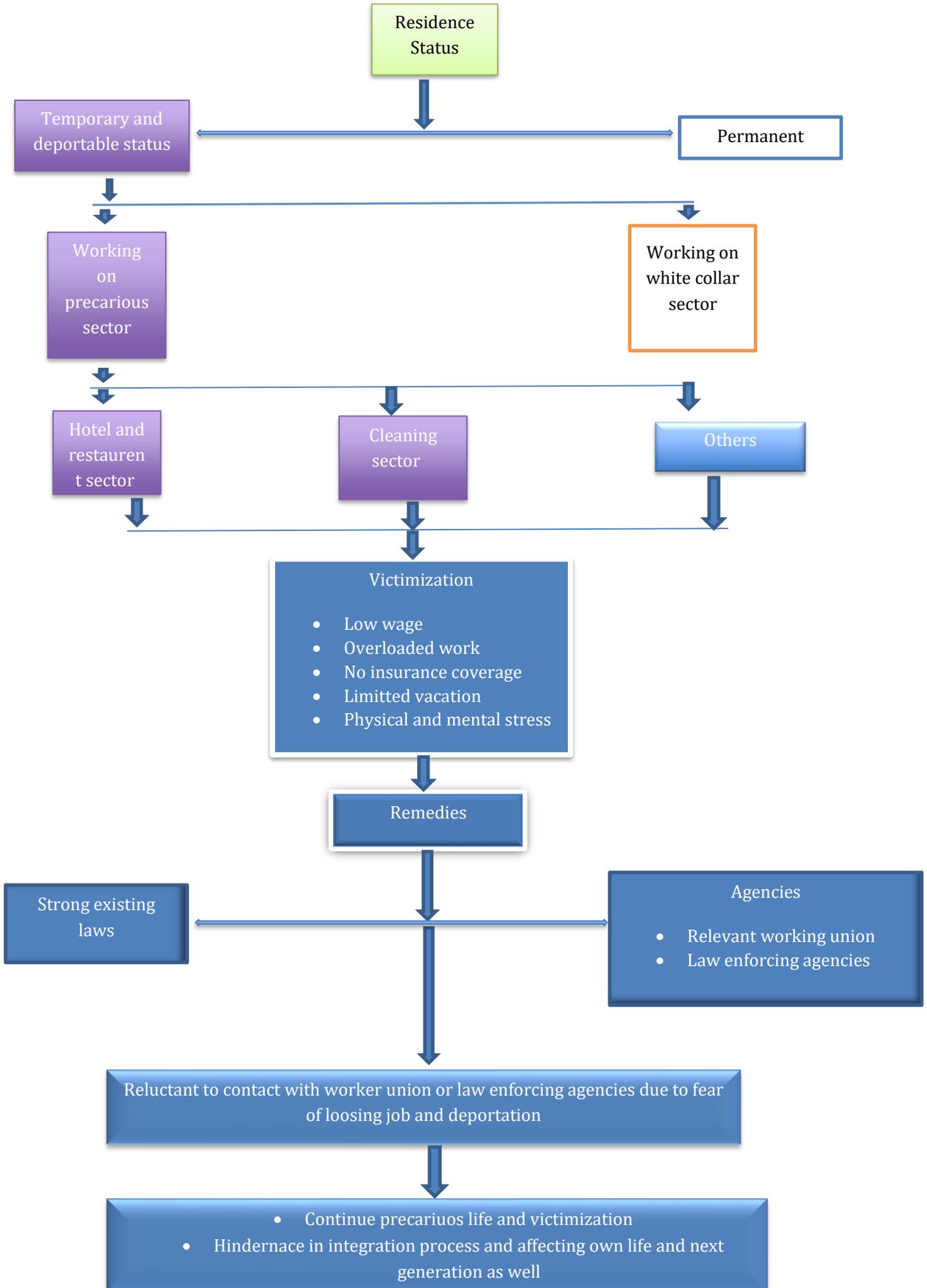
the commission of the offense, certainly caught and swiftly punished then it will work as a specific deterrence for that offender and will be as a general deterrence for other perpetrators as it would work as an example.

Domestic violence is prevalent where unequal gender gap and power gap between male and female are visible. An immigrant brings his own cultural and religious ideology in Sweden, though there is a good chance of mentality changes but most of the cases when a working person is distressed and have very tinny time to meet with other people and learn from the foreign culture. Hence, time goes but overall integration process does not go forward as should be. It was not aimed to find the prevalence of domestic violence among the group. But during discussion and subsequent observation it was came up that there may have different form of violence that may require further securitization by following proper ethical guideline.

Permanent residency or citizenship is the goal of all of them, in doing so, most of them enduring uncertainty, taking huge physical and mental stress that may handicap their physical and psychological health. In addition, half of the respondent they get very few times to participate in any cultural or other events, attending school, learning language etc that obstacle the overall integration process. It not only affecting the existing generation itself but also their next generation as well. Moreover, the outcome over the next generation may higher than the parent's generation because this new generation is brought up here if the parents are not well integrated to the society then their kids may face segregated from the society that turn them into deviance and other anti-social activity that is supported into the existing literature discussed in review the literature section.

Based on the research literature and study findings, the author developed a flow chart of immigrant worker victimization for clear understanding at a glance that is following.

Flow chart of victimization:



LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

This study report is prepared based on the perceptions of only 15 temporary residence holders from Bangladesh. Therefore, they may not represent the whole study population. However, the researcher tried to cover this limitation by appropriate sampling strategies to select the appropriate participants who can be representative for the study and in doing so purposive and snowball sampling utilized to gain access to pertinent candidates. In addition to, though the participants were well informed about the purpose of the study and no information will use other than academic purpose and their identity remain anonymous but still, there are some issues that a participant might not share but this may be important information for the study. In order to overcome the limitation, the interview was conducted with a semi-structured questionnaire that opens more opportunity to discuss a more structured way and keep open the opportunity of sharing more elaborately what information they wanted to share. For that reason, some respondents gave an appointment for 60 minutes but when the interview started, they continue till 160 minutes. Non-participatory observation method was utilized to bring out more information and linking the information shared by the participants. But in case of telephone interview that was not possible to observe surrounding conditions except voice.

CONCLUSION

The demand-driven policy of Swedish labor market makes it easier to hire foreign national by any organization that can solely be determined by the employer, not a state agency, only have to follow the basic requirements stated by the laws. That help to minimize the labor crisis in the market. On the other hand, among the categories of labor market ordinary or unskilled labor market has huge surplus manpower due to the huge immigration for the last few years. Thus, in this situation create a condition where vulnerable persons have more opportunity to be victimized. This study targeted Bangladeshi immigrant having the temporary residence permit in Sweden, to find out their workplace victimization based on their temporary status and consequences. Based on the relevant literature review and empirical findings it suggests that there is a significant link between deportable status and workplace victimization and that has devastated effect on their personal life, family life and the overall life course in the long run. Although there are around half of the population are safe according to the study findings. Which clear that if a greedy employer wants then they can exploit within the existing loopholes of the system by taking risk.

It is almost impossible for a society to be crime free at a whole but when the structure of the society works as a preventive measure of crime causation and victimization will be reduced distinctly. From overall finding the victim himself/herself can't deny their equal responsibility of being victimized, since most of them accept this life for further gain and for the betterment of life, due to their silence, compromise with the employer create a situation this directly or indirectly influence the perpetrator to run his exploitation mechanism more smoothly. The researcher used the theoretical perspective of criminology to describe such a situation and prescribed some preventive strategies as well. This study opens the opportunity to do more studies that require with higher sample size and analyze how this kind of victimization or lived experience has long term effect on an individual and their next generation in a longitudinal way.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A. Interview schedule/interview guideline

Residence status and workplace victimization: Uncertainty, Deportation, and Citizenship Goal of Bangladeshi Immigrants in Sweden

Age-

Sex-

Country of origin-

1. When did you come to Sweden? Month () Year ()

And why-

- a. Studying
- b. Employment
- c. Seeking Asylum
- d. Others.....

2. What is your residence status in Sweden?

- a. Student visa
- b. Work permit
- c. Asylum
- d. Others.....

3. Level of your education-

- a. Below Secondary education
- b. Secondary education
- c. College/University education
- d. Vocational education

4. Other skills.....

Where finished.....and what year.....

5. Have you ever enrolled in any Swedish education? Yes () No ()

6. If Yes, then details (i.e.: when and which program and what level?)

7. Are you currently studying at any school? Yes, () No ()

8. If Yes, then details of the program.....`

9. Why are you working simultaneously?

10. Competence in language- how many languages, and which level?

11. Do you know Swedish? And was it a requirement for getting your present job?

12. How did you get the job?

13. Is this your first job in Sweden?

- a. Yes,

b. No

- 14. If no, what types of job did you do before in Sweden?
- 15. How was it like getting your current job?
- 16. What are your job responsibilities?
- 17. What is the term of your employment? Please specify...

(a) Short term

(b) fixed term

- 18. How many hours do you work per week?
- 19. What is your average wage per month after tax?
- 20. Do you find your job interesting? Yes, () No () If Yes, please give reason.....
- 21. If no, please give reason.....
- 22. Is your work connected to your qualification? Yes () No ()

If Yes, please explain why.....

If no, please explain why?.....

- 23. Did you try any other job, which conforms to your educational background?
- 24. How long have you been in the present job?
- 25. Are there any likely possibilities of being promoted on the job?

If Yes, to what?.....

If no, why?.....

- 26. Do you have job security? Yes () No ()

Please specify which one or type.....

- 27. Do you have employment benefits? Yes, () No () If Yes, from where do you get such benefits?

(a) Governmental support

(b) Pension

(d) Employer: monthly bonus (), end of year bonus ()

(c) Others.....

If no, why not?.....

- 28. How is it like finding other jobs outside the sector you are working?
- 29. Do you feel limited to only these kinds of jobs? Why?
- 30. Why do you engross this kind of job?
- 31. How comfortable is your job?

32. Do you think are you getting minimum wages for the worker stated by your relevant work union?
 - a. Yes,
 - b. No
33. If no, then why? And how you maintain yourself and your family (if any)?
34. Do you think your present residence status force you to compromise your wage and other benefits from the employer?
35. If you get any good opportunity, is it possible to join a new job after resigning from your current job by following the notice period?
36. How is your working environment and relation with the co-worker?
37. Do you explain your relationship with your employer?
38. If get into troubled how you manage the situation?
39. How you manage stress if you feel stressed or overloaded with your work?
40. Are work-place anxiety leads problem to your family relationships?
41. Do you fear about deportation?
 - a. Yes,
 - b. No
42. If Yes, do you think this fear leads you more exploitation and how?
43. Do you ever seek any legal or administrative remedies from responsible agencies like workers union or other legal or Criminal justice agencies *etc.*?
 - a. Yes,
 - b. No
44. If no, then why?
45. Are you planning to settle in Sweden?

If Yes, give reason.....

If no, give reason.....

46. Do you think your working experience help you anyway (positively or negatively) to integrate into Swedish society?

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